

BRITONS LOSE PATIENCE

A Torrent of Criticism Directed Against the Government.

The London Press Denounces Unpopular Members of the Cabinet and Demands Their Resignations—A Storm Bursting Over the Head of the Conservative Party—Loss of Faith in the Magnitude of White's Triumph at Ladysmith—Butler's Last Message Arouses New Fears—Meagre News from the Front.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The situation in South Africa is overshadowed by the present storm which is bursting over the head of the home government. The Manchester speech of Mr. A. J. Balfour, the government leader in the House of Commons, have loosed such a torrent of criticism from the press and individuals of his own party that he is now in a perilous position. The dispatch from General Buller, commanding the Ladysmith relief column, reporting the comparatively slight loss to the Boers in the attack upon Ladysmith, is regarded by some as a forerunner of news that will ultimately prove that the British force has not been as effective as has been represented in previous despatches.

The newspapers continue to avail themselves of the space afforded by the absence of war news by putting new energy into the attacks upon the government, which have been slowly intensifying in severity for a week. The speech made by Mr. Balfour at Manchester, Monday, acted like a red rag on a bull. It induced the ultra-Tory "Morning Post" to demand the government's resignation, and the "Times" and "Standard," and other nominal supporters of the ministry in London and the provinces, to rail at the members of the cabinet with varying degrees of angry candor.

Mr. Balfour again defended the government yesterday in another speech at Manchester, with no better result, the editorialists this morning repeating their criticisms. The onslaughts transparently reflect the sore-headed humiliation over the non-success of the campaign which their inflated contempt for the Boers led the editors, equally with the public, to believe would be a walkover for the British. But the fact remains that there is strong hostility to the political leaders, and the prophets promise that the storm will burst at the meeting of Parliament in February.

The "Graphic," alone among the government press, points out the truth that all the nation is in the same boat with the government, and that the arguments against the ministers and their technical advisers come from the very persons and newspapers which a few months ago were the most cock-sure that the Boer peasants would vanish at the sight of British bayonets. The opinions they now promulgate they would have been the first to laugh to scorn six months ago.

THE BOER LOSS VERY SMALL

General Buller's Despatch Not Encouraging to the British.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The War Office has received the following despatch from Gen. Sir Redvers Buller, who is in personal command of the Ladysmith relieving column: "FRIERE, Jan. 10.—A Transvaal telegram gives the enemy's loss at Ladysmith on January 6 as four killed and fifteen wounded, and this, after an admitted, enduring a withering fire from six masked batteries and being defeated at all points. 'Native' reports assert that one commando alone lost 150 killed and wagon loads of wounded. The heaviest loss is said to have been sustained by the Free States, whom the Transvaalers forced into the most dangerous places."

Beyond the bare announcement of the arrival of General Buller and his staff at Cape Town and General Buller's rather curious despatch in reference to the Boer losses at Ladysmith, there is still no fresh news from South Africa. All else is at least as old as January 8, and refers to events previously reported. The delay cannot be explained here. A despatch from Durban, recording the departure on January 8 of 1,200 additional stretcher-bearers to the front, adds the assumption that the absence of news means that General Buller is moving, but it is not a real indication that such is the case.

Related reports of the disaster that befell the Suffolk regiment in the Colenso neighborhood on January 6 reveal that it was one of the same character as the previous catastrophes to the British, the attackers coming on the Boer position only to find that they were being waited for, and to meet with an exterminating rifle fire. The reports say that the position was most skillfully reconnoitered before the attack and that everything promised success for the plan, which was evidently treacherously betrayed.

According to a Cape Town despatch dated January 8 the Boer successes have caused a tremendous outburst of pro-Boerism in the western part of the colony. A correspondent writes to a Cape Town newspaper from Pietermaritzburg, forty-nine miles from Cape Town, asserting that the nights are made hideous thereabouts by young men parading through the villages singing the Transvaal Volkslied. He adds that the children in the schools are practicing republican national songs. The "Standard" correspondent at Pietermaritzburg says that a "good authority," which is apparently the same as General Buller's, that President Kruger asked Boer headquarters why Ladysmith was not attacked. A reply was sent, saying: "We should lose too heavily."

President Kruger then suggested that the Orange Free State force be put in the forefront. The hint was taken and the Free States justified the suggestion, they behaving better than the Transvaal Boers. The former at least managed to seize a hill from the British, while later the Transvaal Boers retired before General White's counter attack amid the jeers of their Free State comrades, who stuck to the captured position until the British were upon them with their bayonets and a number of them were killed in this way.

THE BOERS HEMMED IN.

General French Has Almost Surrounded His Enemies.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 8.—(7:15 p. m.)—A correspondent who has just returned from Bembura states that General French holds a very strong position. He has hemmed the Boers in on three sides, and there is now only one exit open to them. Another thousand men would enable him to surround the enemy. The reverse to the Suffolk Regiment does not affect the position in any way.

THE NEW GENERALS ARRIVE.

Field Marshal Lord Roberts and the Sirdar at Cape Town.

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 10.—Field Marshal Lord Roberts and General Lord Kitchener have arrived here.

AN APPEAL FOR MEDIATION.

Baroness Suter Would Have President McKinley Act.

VIENNA, Jan. 10.—Baroness Suter has communicated to the press an appeal prepared by the International Peace Committee, which will be sent to President McKinley, begging him to offer to mediate between Great Britain and the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

METHUEN MAY BE RECALLED.

A Report to the Effect That General Warren Will Replace Him.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—The "Financial News" says it is reported that General Methuen will be recalled from South Africa, and that he will be succeeded by General Warren.

DEATHS AT LADYSMITH.

The Fever Takes Off Three Officers and Nineteen Men.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—A despatch from Pietermaritzburg, dated January 9, states that General White, at Ladysmith, reports the death of three officers and nineteen men, from fever.

The War Office has just published an additional list of eleven men killed at Nicholson's Nek.

PRUSSIAN FINANCES.

Dr. Von Miquel's Statement Introducing the Estimates.

BERLIN, Jan. 10.—On introducing the estimates in the lower house of the Diet today, the Minister of Finance, Dr. von Miquel, declared the budget was the most favorable ever submitted. He said that the surplus for 1899-00 was \$4,500,000 marks (about \$20,000,000), and the current year was expected to furnish equally satisfactory and favorable results. The new estimates, he explained, were no longer based on railroad receipts to the same extent as formerly. Dr. von Miquel also referred to the reserves contained in the estimates available for times of distress, and said that the amount of \$10,000,000 marks (about \$45,000,000) had been redeemed during the last decade.

THE STEAMER HERZOG FREED.

A Dutch Cruiser Will Take Her Cargo on Board.

DURBAN, Jan. 10.—The British authorities have released the German steamer Herzog, which was seized January 6 while on her way to Lourenco Marques.

THE HAGUE, Jan. 10.—The Minister of Marine, J. C. Jansen, has instructed the commander of the Dutch cruiser Friedland, now at Lourenco Marques, to proceed to Durban and take on board the Dutch ambulance intended for the Transvaal and the eastern coast of Germany, and which forms part of the cargo of the Herzog.

AMERICAN FLOUR RELEASED.

Breakfasts Not Contraband Unless Intended for an Enemy.

LONDON, Jan. 10.—The American flour seized off Delagoa Bay has been released. United States Ambassador Choate had an interview with the Marquis of Salisbury this afternoon and received a verbal reply to the representations of the Washington Government. The British note on this subject was sent later to the United States Embassy. The gist of it was called to Washington. In brief, foodstuffs are not contraband, but the use of war unless intended for the enemy.

COLOMBIA REBELS DEFEATED.

General Velez Embarks With 3,000 Men for Bogota.

BOGOTA, Colombia, Jan. 10.—General Casanueva announces that on the 4th inst. he defeated the rebels under General Uribe, near Bucaramanga. At the same time General Llanos routed another rebel force, commanded by General Morillo, above Citaro.

The firm is also getting out 500,000 gunstocks for the German Government.

THE CABINET OF MANITOBA.

Premier Macdonald Assumes the Portfolio of Attorney General.

WINNIPEG, Man., Jan. 10.—Premier Macdonald announced the new Cabinet today. He takes the Attorney Generalship, and the other portfolios are as follows: Treasurer and Minister of Agriculture, J. A. Davidson; Secretary and Minister of Public Works, Dr. McPherson; James Johnson and Colin H. Campbell were named as advisers without portfolios.

GUNSTOCKS FOR THE BOERS.

An Indiana Firm Is Filling a Large Rush Order.

FRANKFORT, Ind., Jan. 10.—H. A. Longdon & Co., of this city, manufacturers of gunstocks, have received a rush order from the Transvaal Republic for 125,000 gunstocks. The gunstocks are to be shipped to an arms firm in New York, where they will be fitted to rifles and then shipped to South Africa for use in the present war. The factory is now at work upon the order.

The firm is also getting out 500,000 gunstocks for the German Government.

METHUEN MAY MAKE A MOVE.

The British Pickets Working in Front of the Boer Lines.

MODDER RIVER, Jan. 8.—(12:10 p. m.)—The British pickets are using billhooks in systematically cutting away the patches of brushwood in front of the Boer lines. The work is risky and is only done when a good opportunity offers. Thus far there have been no casualties among the men detailed for the work. The demolition of the farmhouses between the forces has also commenced.

These preparations are taken to mean that General Methuen intends to make a movement shortly.

ON THE EVE OF A CRISIS

The Situation in Frankfort, Ky., Grows More Critical.

Colonel Breckinridge Declares That a Clash Is Inevitable—Governor Taylor Makes a Statement—Trouble Feared When Late Eleven Is Reconsidered by the House Today.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—The situation looks more serious tonight than at any time since the legislature convened, and leading Republicans are talking as if they would welcome the crisis which they believe will come within a few days. When Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, who was in Frankfort today in conference with the Republican leaders and attorneys, was asked what he thought of the prospects for trouble by a newspaper man, who said he wanted to leave if there was no likelihood of a collision, he said:

"Young man, don't leave."

He would not say why he thought the crisis near at hand, but he evidently has some inside information. He said openly, however, that Kentucky is on the eve of a revolution. He has advocated a reliance on the law, but the action of the Goebel men would seem to indicate, he thinks, a desire on their part to annul the law as laid down in the constitution, thus making the legislature no more than a mob and rendering its acts invalid. Governor Taylor gave out an interview tonight, in which he makes his first public statement. He says:

"As sure as there is a God in heaven I shall hold the office to which the people have elected me. The charges upon which the Goebel contest is being made are without truth. Goebel was in full control of the election machinery; he had the authority of the officers of election in every booth in the State, and I had no more to do with the election than I had in being in another world. Goebel not only controlled the voting and counting at the polls, but his friends were in the majority on every advisory board from the voting to the State Election Commission, and that commission was composed of all Democrats who were his personal friends, and who made canvasses for him, and who were selected at his dictation by a subservient legislature."

"Of course, no vote was counted for me that I was not entitled to, and, of course, every vote cast for Goebel was counted for him. He tried, through the Democratic State Committee, to control the counting by personal representatives before the county boards, but they refused to be parties to the contemplated fraud, so that when his own county boards made up their count it was found that Goebel did not have a majority. He then tried to secure certificates from the State Election Board, but two distinguished lawyers were on that board, and although they were strong partisans of Goebel, they would not sacrifice their honor, and they gave the certificates of election to the Republicans. Now he goes before the legislature, although he is a member of that body, and engineers legislation in such a way as to give him the office to which the people said he was not entitled. Never was there such an attempt to override the will of a free people."

Other leading Republicans speak in the same way about the impending crisis, and it is generally believed that tomorrow, when the vote to reconsider the vote of rule 11, which was adopted by the house today, is put, there will be trouble.

This is the rule which, it is alleged by the Republicans, overthrows the constitution by giving the speaker of the house the right to call a joint meeting of the general assembly.

The citizen members of the Lexington company of State Guards were here again today. They were in fewer numbers, but it is a significant fact that the members of this company, as well as a majority of the officers of the newly organized militia, are Republicans. The authorities deny that they have taken any steps in anticipation of trouble, or that any members of a militia company are here at the instance of the authorities.

Governor Taylor declines to say what steps he intended to take to prosecute his case. The rules as now adopted give the Goebel people the power to proceed untrammelled with the contest, and it is claimed that demonstration of the military power would precipitate a calling for report and early action on the contest.

The motion to reinstate and make permanent the injunction against Messrs. Mackay and Cochran, of the Taylor Board of Election Commissioners, will be heard tomorrow before the whole bench of the court of appeals. The case was set for today before Chief Justice Hazelrigg, but on application of Republican attorneys the case was given a hearing before all seven judges, four Democrats and three Republicans, and a divided court decision is expected.

RULES PASSED BY THE HOUSE.

The Action of Trimble Bitterly Denounced by Republicans.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 10.—The house passed the senate rules regarding contests without allowing a division. The Republicans claim it was a ruling on the part of Speaker South Trimble.

Assistant Adjutant General Dixon says Trimble ought to be shot for his unfair ruling. After parading, Representative Slack called for eyes and noses, which were finally allowed. The senate rules were carried by 54 to 44. Several Democrats voted against them.

The vote of the joint assembly on a ballot for Senator today resulted: Blackburn, 79; Bradley, 54. Necessary to a choice, 78. Similar ballots will be taken next Tuesday or Wednesday.

GOEBEL THREATENS THE L & N.

He Proposes to Drive the Railroad Company Out of the State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Jan. 10.—Goebel has declared war on the Louisville and Nashville Railway Company, and proposes to fight it to a finish in the legislature. His plan is to follow the course he pursued in the case of the Southern Pacific and try to force a bill through the general assembly annulling the charter under which the corporation operates in Kentucky. This was officially announced today.

Wynn's Business College, 8th and K.

45—Census Office Examination—55.

FIRE IN A NEW YORK THEATRE.

Chorus Girls Run Into the Street Wearing Their Stage Clothes.

NEW YORK, Jan. 10.—A fairly large audience assembled at the Casino, at 338 Thirty-ninth Street, Broadway, tonight, to see Edward B. Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." At 8:10 o'clock a common back of the curtain was heard. The orchestra was playing the overture, but the audience got nervous when women's voices were heard screaming "fire" behind the curtain. Leader Eustis kept the orchestra at work, but the people in the audience, all but a few, who kept their seats, went back to the promenade and soon went even as far as the foyer. They waited about until 9 o'clock, when Manager Lederer appeared before the footlights. He said, "A make-up lamp was overturned in one of the dressing rooms and caused a small fire. An over-zealous stage hand turned in a fire alarm, and when the firemen arrived they put out the fire, but they soiled all the costumes. Some of the cast have disappeared and some of those that are left are rattled. It will be impossible to give a performance this evening, but one will be given tomorrow night as usual."

This speech did not begin to describe what had been going on behind the scenes. The fire began in the main dressing room just back of the proscenium arch on a level with the first and second boxes. It was Miss Clara Havel and Kattie Mitchell. In the large room back of them Miss Madge Lesing was dressing. A make-up man was dressing the chorus girls. The fire began in the dressing room, and the water began to pour down like a second deluge through the holes around the trap doors in the stage floor. The girls scrambled out of their dressing rooms, and the water began to pour down like a second deluge through the holes around the trap doors in the stage floor. The girls scrambled out of their dressing rooms, and the water began to pour down like a second deluge through the holes around the trap doors in the stage floor.

The rest of the girls made for the cellar dressing rooms to get their street clothes. The firemen arrived at this juncture and put some streams of water to play on the dressing rooms, and the water began to pour down like a second deluge through the holes around the trap doors in the stage floor. The girls scrambled out of their dressing rooms, and the water began to pour down like a second deluge through the holes around the trap doors in the stage floor.

The girls' street clothes were hanging on the walls or on the floor, and it was a narrow squeak as the fire was so close to them. If the girls had not been so quick, they would have been roasted. The girls' street clothes were hanging on the walls or on the floor, and it was a narrow squeak as the fire was so close to them. If the girls had not been so quick, they would have been roasted.

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CUBANS SCORE LUDLOW

His Summary Action Embarrasses the Civil Authorities.

The Courts Disregarded in an Attempt to Punish Offending Editors—The Arbitrary Show of Power Serves as a Weapon for the Malcontents—Our Policy Denounced.

HAVANA, Jan. 10.—The action of General Ludlow in imposing a fine on the newspapers "El Cubano" and "La Lucha," for printing malicious attacks on him, has resulted in a nasty tangle. His disregard of the courts furnishes a weapon with which not only the press but the people are hitting him and the Government he represents. Both the offending papers attack him viciously again today. They have the sympathy of a great majority of the Cubans, because of the methods employed by General Ludlow. There is no question of the truth or falsity of the statements made by either paper involved.

The "Cubano" story that General Ludlow had assaulted a Spaniard in the presence of Senor Sagrario, the Spanish Consul General, was absolutely without the shadow of a foundation, and had the Military Governor of Havana turned the case over to the courts, he would have been upheld by right thinking people. Instead he took advantage of the Spanish law applicable to Cuba permitting administrative officers to impose fines summarily.

This raises the question to things military that is in the hands of these people, and gives force to the oft-repeated argument that the military department is an expensive, useless, and embarrassing institution, which retards the city's best development, and hinders the growth of Cuban belief in the determination of the United States to replace the military with a civil government in the hands of Cubans.

It is the consensus of opinion here among Americans and Cubans alike that such conduct on the part of General Ludlow would do the work of Governor General Wood, no noticeable since his arrival, toward assuaging the people's anger, they will immediately be given the fullest opportunity to govern themselves. General Wood's open declaration that the military Government of the island is solely supervisory is not in harmony with the fact that he will immediately be given the fullest opportunity to govern themselves. General Wood's open declaration that the military Government of the island is solely supervisory is not in harmony with the fact that he will immediately be given the fullest opportunity to govern themselves.

While doubtless the cause of friction between the department and division is extremely embarrassing to General Wood at this time, it is not only the city but the island as a whole that will be relieved of an expense that is unnecessary at this time, but General Wood will have broader opportunities to enforce his policy, which just now is meeting the highest favor from all factions in the city.

A decree in course of preparation pardoning two hundred prisoners who are held without any cause, their terms ranging from many months to many years. It will be issued by the close of the week. The investigation into the matter of persons illegally confined is being continued. It is expected that more than four hundred prisoners will eventually be released from the Havana prison alone.

A JUDGE'S SWEEPING CHARGE. The Grand Jury Advised That Perjury Is a Common Crime. NEW YORK, Jan. 12.—Judge Thomas swore in the January grand jury in the criminal branch of the United States Circuit Court today and called their attention to the cases of fraudulent naturalization reported by John McCallagh, State Superintendent of Elections. After warning them that it was quite all right to put on the part of any person who should indict Judge Thomas told the jurors that naturalization was a judicial proceeding, and that perjury was common in judicial proceedings.

"Hardly a case is tried in the courts," the judge declared, "in which perjury is not committed by somebody interested in the proceeding, and it is difficult to discover the perpetrator. It is possible that perjury may have been committed in connection with some of the naturalization papers."

CADET MAXWELL CONFESSES. He Acknowledges His Complicity in the Death of a Friend. Naval Cadet Maxwell, of South Carolina, has, in a letter to Congressman Lattimer, of his State, confessed his complicity in the Christmas eve prank at the Naval Academy which resulted in the dismissal of Cadet Donaldson, of Tennessee, and a demand for Maxwell's resignation. Mr. Lattimer has informed the Navy Department that he will not make any further effort in Maxwell's behalf.

This will result in the acceptance of the resignation. Mr. Lattimer has an angry controversy with the Navy Department, over Maxwell's case, and they exchanged hot words a few days later in the office of the Secretary of the Navy. The confession of Maxwell sustains the course of Rear Admiral McRae.

NEW YORK'S MEMORIAL. An Impending Shift to Crown the Heights of Lookout Mountain. The Secretary of War yesterday approved the plans and designs of the New York State Central Historical Memorial, to be erected on Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, under the direction of the New York, Gettysburg, and Chattanooga Monument Commission, of which Gen. D. E. Sickles is chairman. The designs were received by Gen. H. B. Boynton several days ago and transmitted to Secretary Root with the statement that the designs "contemplated the most imposing monument yet erected by any State upon the battlefields of the Civil War."

The monument will cost between \$60,000 and \$70,000 and will be 75 feet high, with a base in the form of a temple 22 feet in diameter. The height of the monument is exclusive of the bronze group which will be on the top. It will be located in Point Park, the most commanding position of Point Lookout. Work on the construction of the foundation will begin in a few days.

A Big Fire Loss at Wilmington. WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 10.—The works of the Delaware Hard Pine Company and the Tallypenny Company were burned tonight. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$100,000.

JULIA MORRISON NOT GUILTY.

The Actress Makes a Speech Upon Hearing the Verdict.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Jan. 10.—At 4:16 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of Julia Morrison, the actress, charged with the murder of Frank Leiden, manager of the "Mr. Plaster of Paris" company, returned a verdict of not guilty. The jury deliberated on the case less than five minutes. When the verdict was returned the crowd cheered, as also did the jurors. Ladies stood on chairs, waved their handkerchiefs, and cried. Men vied with each other to get close enough to grasp the former prisoner's hand. Judge East was unable to control the crowd, and was forced to adjourn court amid great uproar.

Attorney Cummings was the first to reach his client's side. Then came her husband. He led Mrs. James (Julia Morrison) to the witness stand. All eyes were upon her. She smiled and then addressed the court and jury as follows:

"May it please your honor, I want to thank you and the gentlemen of the jury, and all who were instrumental in my acquittal today, for your just and generous decision. May God in his mercy be ever as just to you as you are to me. I have not yet matured my plans for my future. I wish to thank my attorneys for their noble efforts in my behalf. As for the prosecution, I wish to say that I freely forgive them and bear them no malice for their strenuous efforts for my conviction. As for my persecutors, I leave them to their conscience and their God. To the poor, bereaved